

80 50 DAILY, per Month DAILY, per Year. 2 00 BUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. 70 Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No 12, near Grand Hotel, and Kiosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

It our triends who tacor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The "Enemy's Country" and the Country's Enemy.

Four years ago BRYAN deliberately called the State of New York the " enemy's country." This year, using phrases that are different but equally unmistakable in their meaning, he has declared the whole United States, so far as he is concerned, to be the enemy's country.

BRYAN condemns the building of forts as the sign of a bad purpose on the part a fort is a thing of hostility and danger. He is against the Government of the United States. The fort raised to protect the country from what the common people recognize as the enemy, he looks upon as an enemy. He would raze it if he could; Nevada but being powerless alone, he would spread discontent, so that he, the Arch-discontented, could gratify his wish.

In this demagogic appeal to the seditious to follow him at the sacrifice of our national defences. BRYAN is the country's enemy. He has not the loyalty that would qualify him for the keeper of a jail, not to mention the Presidency and Command-in-Chief of our Army and Navy.

The Extraordinary Increase in the Registration.

In 1896 when BRYAN first ran for President as the candidate of the Democratic, Populist and Silver Republican fusion, the total number of votes cast at the election was 18,923,102.

This was an extraordinary poll. The percentage of increase over the poll of four years before, or 1892, was unprecedented. The increase was 1,863,751, or more than 15 per cent. The gain in the poll of 1892 as compared with that of 1888 had been only 678,491, or about 6 per cent.

That is, in 1896 the voters came out in greater volume both actually and proportionately than ever before. The in crease, moreover, was almost wholly in the States outside of the old Southern Confederacy. In those eleven States the vote was actually less than in 1892 or was only slightly increased, and BRYAN, of course, got a great majority in all of them, and from them 112 of the 176 Electoral votes obtained by him.

The registration for this year indicates that again there is to be an extraordinary increase in the number of votes cast even over the great aggregate of 1896. Again, too, that increase will be in States other than those of the old Southern Confederacy, for in those alone comparatively little political interest is now manifested. Moreover, as the registration indicates, it will be chiefly in the States carried by Mr. McKin-LEY in 1896.

What does that mean? Does it mean that wherever political opinion and discussion are free and unrestrained this exvoked by a desire to vote for BRYAN and free silver, when four years ago its manifestation in the same States meant his crushing defeat?

The free and independent American citizens have qualified themselves to vote at the coming election in a far greater volume than ever before because of their determination to rid their country of the peril and the nuisance of Bryanism.

A Young King's Ambition. Some European newspapers and scientific journals, including Le Mouvement Geographique, say that the young King of his reign by great works of public utility and that, in the first place, he will endeavor, by the construction of extensive drainage the country from malaria, which probably afflicts Italy more severely than any other civilized nation.

This evil is so prevalent along most of the coasts and in the alluvial regions that stituencies. only six of the sixty-nine provinces are entirely free from it, the exempt regions including the Italian Riviera and the districts around Florence and Piacenza. The can muster eighty-two representatives written on the subject and not a few OMEW, SCOBEL and others have published normal. There has been no precedent maps showing the distribution of malaria for them under the electoral conditions Nov. 3 to Nov. 10, inclusively. From the

in the Kingdom. anopheles, and that the larvæ of these Italy and elsewhere in shallow pools. These ing paraffin oil or sait into the pools, but days the larvæ are as numerous as ever. the hope seems definitely to have been far as our present knowledge goes there seems little prospect of greatly reducing

drainage. The parts of Italy where the ravages of

Some Figures.

absolutely convincing:

١	ansolutely convinc	ang.		
I	SURE	REP	UBLICAN.	
l	California	9.	North Dakota	1
İ	Connecticut	6	Onfo	2:
İ	Delaware	8	Origina	-
ļ	Illinois	24	Pennsylvania	3
١	Indiana	15	Rhode Is and	
١	lowa	15	Sou h Daketa	- 4
i	Kansas	10	Eta's comment	1
١	Maine	6	Vermont	
Ì	Maryland	8	Washington	- 4
	Massachusetts	15	We t Virginia	1
	Mre ig an	14	Wisconsiderences	13
į	Minnesota	9	Wyoming	- 3
	New Hampshire	4		-
	New Jersey	10	Total	25
ĺ	New York	36		
ì	2.0	Server.	DATE.	

.... 11 | South Carolina, 8 Tennessee 12 Arkan as 13 Virginia Georgia Total Mississippt of the National Government. To him DOUBLELL WITH A CHANCE FOR THE REPUBLI-CANS TO WIN. Idaho..... 3 Nebraska

DOUBTPUL WITH DIMOGRATIC TENDENCIES.

4 Missouri .

to set them down among the doubtful, one day practicable. The same is true of Utah. Take 21 votes to the Democrats Colorado, Nevada and Edinburgh.

licans have 238 It will be seen that Mr. BRYAN's chance is practically hopeless, and that there is sound reason for expecting a large majority for McKinley in the Electoral College.

Missouri with their 24 votes, thereby raising

the Democratic total to 184 in a fit of

generosity stick the 15 votes of Indiana and

the 10 of Kansas into the Democratic pocket.

Then the Democrats have 209. The Repub-

The British Elections and Home Rule. The London Speciator alleges that " the general election of 1900 has killed Home Rule." The assertion has a familiar sound. The death of Home Rule was proclaimed in July, 1888, when the Unionists, having a month earlier defeated Mr. GLADSTONE'S first bill in the House of Commons, were sustained by a majority of the electors What was described as extinction turned out, however, to be a case only of suspended animation, for Mr. GLADSTONE returned to power in 1892 with a majority of 40 at his back, and carried his second measure for the self-government of Ireland through

the House of Commons. Having beaten this bill, also, in the House of Lords, and having secured on the next appeal to the country in 1895 the tremendous majority of 152, the Unionists insisted that this time Home Rule was really defunct The pretended corpse, however, soon began to exhibit signs of vitality. The longstanding schism between Parnellites and traordinary interest in the election is pro- anti-Parnellites was heared, and an of the lyites, were combined in a new league under the joint leadership of JOHN E. REDMOND,

JOHN DILLON and WILLIAM O'BRIEN. Then again, when the dissolution of Parliament was announced some weeks ago, and when certain Liberals belonging to the coterie which desires to see Lord ROSEBERY restored to the headship of the Opposition showed themselves disposed to drop Home Rule, a vigorous protest was made by the Nationalists to the chief Liberal Whip, Mr. HERBERT GLADSTONE. and officially the Liberals went to the polls as the Home Rule party. There is no reason to believe that anything was lost by the Italy has expressed his intention to mark | retention of that plank in the Liberal programme, for it is noteworthy that the adherents of Lord Roseberr were the chief sufferers at the general election. As for works or any other practical means, to free the Nationalists, they kept the eighty-two seats which they possessed in the last Parliament, and probably would have captrun opposing candidates in many con-

Under the circumstances it seems to us dead issue. Soon or late, a party which results have been so disastrous in some in the House of Commons is certain to reparts of Italy that a great deal has been | gain the balance of power. The colossal majorities obtained by the Unionists at geographers, including RECLUS, BARTHOL- this and the last general elections are ab-It is now believed that malaria is dom since the first Reform act was passed. attractions, will go for a stay of ten days at transmitted from infected to well persons | We are much more likely to behold hereby the species of mosquito known as the after a repetition of the state of things will be a splendid opportunity for demoninsects are found abundantly in Africa, mons chosen in December, 1885, when the A coincidence likely to add to the success larvæ may be quickly destroyed by throw- exactly balanced, and when it was for a at the same time as the Horse Show, thoutime uncertain which of the two great the remedy is only temporary, for in a few parties would gain the support of the eighty- themselves of the privilege to see and ex-It is only within the past few months that | concede local self-government to Ireland. | vehicles. Indeed, after reviewing the abandoned of mitigating the evils of malaria himself proposed to Lord Salisbury that past year in contrivances for the horse, by destroying the larvee in the pools. As the latter should form a Cabinet with that there will be a naturally strong desire to the ravages of the plague except by care- | tion to the execution of a Home Rule pro | the distinction may be more pronounced fully guarding uninfected persons, at gramme. There is no doubt that Lord and better comprehended. night, from the bite of the anopheles or CARNARVON and Lord RANDOLPH CHURCH by the expensive process of very thorough | ILL would have been willing to hold office

on such terms. What has happened once may happen malaria are most disastrous are the Ma- again. Lord Salisaury and the other remma, extending along the coast from stiff-necked Unionists will not be always Leghorn to Rome, and regarded as the dominant at St. Stephen's. Mr. Chamben most insalubrious region of Europe, the LAIN was formerly willing to go a long way Roman Campagna, and the Pontine Marshes. in the direction of gratifying Irish aspira It is noteworthy that these regions were tions for self-rule; it was only the particular not insalubrious in the days of ancient measures devised by Mr. GLADSTONE to Rome. In the Maremma, whose inhabi- which he objected. Repeatedly has Mr. A. tants never reach a high age, have been J. Balfour shown himself eager to disburse found the remains of a complete system | the public funds for the endowment of an the carriages' operation and control; and the of subterranean canals which formerly Irish Catholic university, and his brother, chauffeurs who attend the show will be able and the large cities once spread along these post of Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant familiar they may be with the management that it has been correctly translated, is wor by lowlands could not have existed if the of Ireland, has tried in many ways to brown dimate had been so unhealthful as at pitiate the Nationalists who form a large. The assertion that automobiling as a paspresent. Twenty-three cities once flour- majority of the Irish people. It was he, time will soon become as general as bicycling religion be thy refuge!" shed in the now deserted and deadly indeed, who introduced the bill which has is denied by those who regard the present Pontine Marshes, and 2,000 years ago the virtually assured to the Nationalists control price of the horseless vehicles as almost to a seaman in combat with storms and waves

We do not say that a promise would be given | ple's pocketbooks have grown larger. to revive either of Mr GLADSTONE's bills,

to Ireland's wish for self-rule The Spectator says, however, that " even should fail to attend one or both of them. If the Nationalists were to induce one of the great parties in the State once again to buy their alliance at the price of Home Rule, the nation would absolutely refuse to indorse the bill." Everything depends upon the concession If the offer came from the body they possess an impregnable majority. In that event there would be no referendum to the "nation," which, therefore, would have no opportunity of saying whether 12 it would or would not "indorse the bill."

This is why Mr. PARNELL in 1885 very much preferred to bring about an aillance with the Conservatives, if possible. It will be remembered that he helped them to turn out Mr. GLADSTONE in the spring of that year, and at the subsequent general

...... 27 election actually instructed his followers in English constituencies to vote for Conservative candidates. He was a wise man, but there is no dearth of sagacity among the present chiefs of the Nation-While we believe that Maryland, West alist party. This they proved when they Virginia and South Dakota are more likely | put an end to the alliance with the Liberals | to vote for McKinley than for Bryan, it by which they had been long hampered, is scarcely accurate to classify them among and placed themselves in a position where "sure Republican" States. It is safer cooperation with the Conservatives may be

The Spectator says: " Come what may, from the Republican column, then, and the legislative union with Ireland is now you have 263 left. Add the 21 to the Demo- as safe as that with Scotland." That may eratic list, if you choose, and make it 133. be. We have no doubt that the concession | teel," however reduced in circumstances, Take the votes of Idaho, Montana, Kentucky of a local Parliament to Ireland would be and Nebraska, 27 in all, and with them followed by an irresistible demand for the at eve obeyed at prime, and live, die and swell the Democratic side to 160 Throw reastabilishment of a Scotch Parliament at be buried most genteelly.

The Dodger Candidate.

Throughout BRYAN's tour of New York residential campaign. Usually a candi- fully here: date commends himself for what he is, stating his principles with the greatest frankness and defending them with the greatest possible intensity of conviction as to their soundness. We have something lifferent before us.

Since BRYAN appeared as the Presidential candidate in 1896 he has proclaimed himself and has been identified as the embodiment the free coinage of sliver. For that a condition by him, and hence decisive, he was renominated for President at Kansas City. Free silver was the one plank in the was specifically reaffirmed. Yet the arguchampion of it and " honest man," as his undertaker. admirers are pleased to call him, has now to be placarded at his various stopping places by the party of the opposition. In no other way could the candidate be made known to the public for what he is.

Time and again BRYAN has dedicated his life to free silver. The conflict for it was not only irrepressible, but incomparable with any other. To hold the support of the heterogeneous fanatics to whom the free sliver faith in himself was the common attraction, he reaffirms his silverism in the West, but when he comes to the industrial region of New York he slinks from it.

To save his " face " Bayan touches upon the financial question in a guarded phrase or two, and then makes an hour's use of his voice to bemoan the poor man's lack of country places and the National Government's sinister purpose in building forts. BEYAN is a deceiver. He is a fraud, the

first of his political station that ever mounted the American stump. Let him be the last! in the name of its own self-respect New York should vote against him by a million majority.

The November Automobile Shows. That genuine interest, public and private, is manifested in horseless vehicles of every description, there can be no doubt; and that this interest is by no means confined ured four more had not the Healyites success of the automobile exposition held recently in Chicago under the auspices of the Inter-Ocean. That exhibition was the first in this country to be devoted exunreasonable to speak of Home Rule as a clusively to the new industry, and it served to furnish some idea of the reception likely to be accorded to the automobile manufacturers in this city during the progress of the shows which are scheduled to take place in November.

The first of the great shows, to be held in Madison Square Garden, is to extend from the Grand Central Palace, where there which we witnessed in the House of Com- strating the qualities of the machines. Conservatives and the Liberals were almost of the show at the Palace is that it will occur six Nationalist members by agreeing to amine the latest designs in self-propelled It will be remembered that Mr. GLADSTONE | exhibits which mark the progress of the purpose in view, and for his own part he inspect the newest output of the manupromised not to offer any factious opposi- facturers of vehicles horseless, in order that

The coming shows will offer an unprecedented opportunity for a comparison of the various types of machines and for forming an intelligent opinion as to their respective merits. Side by side will be Na ional Liberty, the Champion of the People" carriages of the steam, electric and hydro- arrived. The red fire and the fireworks flamed carbon variety, and it is probable that some vehicles of a highly unique character will be seen in the line of heavy wagons for delivery and other commercial uses. Great interest is sure to centre in the demonstrations to be made of the power of the different motors and of the ease and certainty of

Roman Campagna was one of the garden over the county governments throughout prohibitive. This much, however, is evi- is to have firm ground under his feet.

spots of the world. In recent times the the greater part of Ireland. If a party | dent: The rapidity with which the number Italians have suppressed a hot bed of fever in which these three men were the master of such vehicles in actual use has increased by draining the ancient lake of Fucino spirits should find itself balanced by the during the last eight months is due to one and turning its bed into fertile fields. There Gladstonian Liberals, we deem it not only of two things. Either the appreciation of are difficulties in the way of reclaiming possible but probable that negotiations | the new earriages has become so strong that the waste places of Italy, but the task is would be entered upon with a view to a unusual sacrifices are willingly made to petition with us in the world's markets has not beyond the reach of engineering coalition with the Nationalist organization. obtain them, or, in the past year, the peo-

The shows next month at the Garden and but doubtiess an offer would be accepted in the Grand Central Palace will be instruc-The Hon, NATHAN BAY Scott's estimate which, while it fell short of those measures, tive and entertaining, and no one who apof the Electoral vote is interesting, if not would still make substantial concessions preciates the results of inventive genius, mechanical skill, and commercial prosperity

A Genteel Undertaker.

" Has this fellow no feeling of his business that he sings at gravemaking?" asked which of the great parties it was that offered HAMLET. But it is natural that what is seemingly the most nugubrious of occu-Conservatives, they would have the power | pations should be turned to favor and to to carry a Home Rule bill not only through | prettiness. The undertakers have a reput to Great Erdain when our own inflated industry the House of Commons, as Mr. GLADSTONE's tation for joility, and their professional second measure was carried, but also manner often hides a world of merriment, necessary, however, for American coal to come through the House of Lords, for in that | As a class they are believed to be good fellows, with kind hearts and charitable upon our foreign trade. hands. On the business side they are perfectly wide awake and ready to drum up trade, as we are reminded by a handsomely printed notice which is now in circulation in this town. It comes from a thoughtful and even philosophical undertaker, of literary tastes:

province of the physician to name the undertaker, when necessity arises for his services and the family have made no investigation in the matter hence it is highly essential that the physician shall know who is really worthy of recommendation. I would be Congreg tional Church of Norwich, Conn., was unnecessary and unwise saving clause as to biothers, who will testify to my uniformly square dealing and to the satisfactory treatment throughout of the families to whom they have recommended me as undertaker and embalmer. While my charges are always

will welcome. They will obey the volce

In the Sunnyside, "the oldest undertaking Journal in the world," this same genteel sage discourses on the "mental and moral growth of the undertaker." the Republican party has had imposed Matter more edifying it would be hard to ginning and acherements upon it a function hitherto unknown in a find, and some of it must be recorded grate-

" Not alone from selfish motives do we want to be in full accord with the clergyman. If we order our lives aright, there can be a sweet and kindly relation between the minister and the undertaker and we can come to realize what a wondrous privilege they enjoy of bringing the consolation of religion to stricken hearts, while we can appropriate to ourselves all the grand truths they utter and grow stronger, daily, in the faith, so that, when opportunity offers, we may comfort those who mourn, while our own characters THE SICK LIST IN THE PHILIPPINES. will be grandly developed; the duties which had our pathway will not be irksome and by setting a issue alone, it alone having been made | good example, we shall do our part to uplift our chose profession and make the world a little better for our

Then follows a quotation from Mr. BRY-Chicago platform which at Kansas City ANT's "Thanatopsis," a poem whose consolatory effect would perhaps have been ment for free silver, recorded by this furious heightened by a "tribute" to the "genteel"

Folly at Atlanta.

however successful it may be in working of any such excuse for its assault on the National honor and prosperity and on the welfare of Atlanta itself.

Its "negro domination" talk is pure

That life-long Democrat, Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, in declaring himself for McKinley and for Yerkes at Louisville on Friday, made

this terrifle arraignment of BRYAN; " If the prople of the country have come to regard the courts of Kentucky as more or less governed by to New York has been shown by the notable | political considerations in the administration of the law, we are as much indebted to Mr. BRYAN for that unfortunate fact as to any other man. Kenuccy ought to repudi to both BECKHAM and BRYAN and with a fair and free election and an honest count will

The enemy of the honest dollar, the enemy of the nation's honor, the enemy of the impartial court of justice!

which have prevailed in the United King- Garden the exhibitors, reenforced by new abroad. The Democratic party, stricken with

at the same time as the Horse Show, thou-sands of whose visitors will gladly avail kepthim from school, so he didn't learn to reid

revision of BRYAN'S Absalom speech The Bryan C ub of Ma sachusetts has decided ogive a "grand jubilation banquet to mare choice of W LLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN as the

first twenti the entury President." The Boson hotel kee; ers will never cet rich by means of that Br. an Club and it- banquet. Joy jingled in the Albany Argus office when a second Thomas Jufferson, the Defender of

ins de of the Argu reporters, who show us the Peerless on his glorious way: "It was one long continued blaze of glory, a brilliant welcome for a brilliant man, a reception which rivalled in its mag incence and enthusiasm the triumphs accorded the Roman conquerors '

The Roman conquerors? Does Imperialism The Roman conquerors? Does imperialism Fame, I beg to ask if there is a hamlet, city town, vildare to incrude its leaf-isome shape in the lage or collection of cottages in the United States parade of the Paramount?

u der thy feet than any other. Thou wit be a seaman in combat with storms and wave- May About the very worst thing that can happen

THE COMPETITION OF AMERICA. England Yet to Feel Its Real Strength When Our Mercantile Marine Is Restored.

From the London Fortnightly Review. We are inclined to believe that German comreac ed its high-water mark. On the other hand, the real strength of the industrial competition of America has yet to be felt. The m asure designed to revive the American mer antile marine did not pass t rough last Congress, but some measure of the sort will certainly become law within the next four years if the Republicans are confirmed in power Even new American manufacturers are sending shipb ilding mate ial to this country, not at a sacrifice and merel to lighten their st ck , but at remunerative prices. America has obtained and will retain the lead as the greatest fron and steel producer in the world. And as such she is compelled both to increase her home market by

shi building and to obtain foreign markets, As for American coal, it has certainly come to s av in Europe, though it may cease to come is restored to normal condition. It is not into our ports in order to make a serious inroad

AT THREE SCORE AND TEN.

Dr. Bond Resigned His Pastorate Then, and Two Friends Have Followed Ills Example. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Now that he re ignation of the pastorate of the North

Chirch, New Haven, by the Rev. Dr. T. T. Munger has revived discussion of the agelimit of characterizes New York city, it is often within the us fulness, it may be worth while to r call the pose the sale of bonds rayable in gold and withprecent and example of one or two tilus rious | out limitation as to price. men who have preceded him in what seemed to The Rey, Dr. A vin Bond, paster of the Second

thankful for the opportunity to demonstrate to you | for many ye rs the guide, philosopher and my claims to your support and confidence, and I will | friend of Timothy Dwight, at first professor gladly furnish names of clergymen, physicians and and afterward President of Yale Colege. Dr. Bond was a man of great abilities, a rice sub arand a birbly acceptable prea her and teach r. When he reached the age of 70 years he resigned his pastorate and took his place in the concretation to which he had so long ministers i. He died in 1882 in the nine is the years he age. reasonable. I show consideration to those in reduced circumstances, and point out to them how a genteel burial can be accomplished within their means."

Surely here is a call which physicians will not neglect; and here is an opportunity for "a genteel burial" which the "genteel burial" which the "genteel burial" which the "genteel burial" which the "genteel burial" bowneys reduced in circumstances,

t redermoss to some of the noble traits of Dr. Rond's character, and, among other thines, he dwelt on the manner of Dr. Bond's laying down its office. He said: Of all the cifts the gift of resigning when old age comes is, perhaps, the carest among men. And hence it is that many men, whose lives have been useful unto the closing period becomes hunden and an injury, for the reason that they outlive their energy or their windom, or rass their delining years in moresoness and litterness because o hers cannot look upon them as they once did. How many men have a me ancholy ending of their day for this reason, although its beginning and its moon were bright with promise and ach exempt!

gining and its noon were bright win promise and achievement!

Dr. Dwicht, as we all know, followed the example of his belowed precentar; he followed the proces is set forth by implication in the memorial discourse from which the above quotation is add. In spite of, the few remarkable exceptions which history affords of men whose useful easis prolonied beyond the Scriptural limit of three score years and ten, it still remains the et at it would be better for all men to recognize that when that limit is reached "It is time to grow old, to take in sail."

CASTINE, Me., Oct. 16 NOAH BROOKS.

Its Favorable Indications and the Credit It

Reflects on the Surgeons. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Surgeon-General Sternberg's annual report shows that on Aug 15 (the deadly season in Fast Aste) only 8 47 per cent, of the total strength of the United States forces in the Philippines were on the sick list.

The United States Army is to be congratuated on the care taken of it by our surgeons. This sick list is a most favorable one, considering the climatic con it one existing at the end The Constitution of Atlanta ventures to assume in us an ignorance of Georgia politics which actually does not exist, in pretending to ascribe its hostility to President McKinley to his appointments of a few negroes to office in that State—to terror of "negro domination."

The appointment as to which such outcry is loudest was that of Henry A. Rucker, a colored man, as Collector of Internal Revenue at Atlanta. But Rucker was "indicated" by white Democrats of Georgia, a list of twenty-two of whom is before us, all prominent men and many of them office holders themselves.

Our Atlanta contemporary cannot decive us by crying "negro domination," however successful it may be in working the climate con it ons existing at the end of a deadly wet season and the unacclimation and the unacclimation and the unacclimation and the unacclimation of a deadly wet season and the unacclimation of reduction of Tokic cannot as foreign needed to me in h sofficial and the climatic con it ons existing at the end of a deadly wet season and the unacclimation of product that of order than one climatic con it ons existing at the end of a deadly wet season and the unacclimation of Tokic cannot as foreign needed to me in h sofficial and the visual and serving on-General Mattemotor of Tokic burner in January on General Mattemotor in the Internal Reversity on Formosa. H fa deadly wet season and the unacclimatizahowever successful it may be in working the scare in its own town. It is supporting BRIAN and Bryanism without the shadow of any such excuse for its assault on the NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

> The Case of St. Josef College at Manfla. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A legal que tion has recentle been argued before Presient T ft of considerable interest in itself, which may in the future be a leading case in the sistor of the Philipsines.

The College of St. Josef is an ancient institution of learning, organized by the Jesuits in the year 1601. During the three centuries of its history it has been under the administration of the Catholic Church The institution has met with various vist situdes, the most crit cal period of t existence being in the year 1768, the time of the expulsion of the Jesuits from Spain and its

After the downfall of the Jesuits the college at one time seemed to be on the point of kaing its corporate existence. The Governor General of the slinds took po session of the orllege ourt of justice!

A number of our esteemed Democratic contemporaries express great pride in the new bat tlessing Wisconsin, the last to be tried. What have they to do will the Wisconsin? She is imperially to include the Stars and Stripes and all that surrounds it at home and abroad. The Democratic party, stricken with Bryanistic mania, is again t such this gas.

We find in Leslie's Weekly of this week the account of an Absalom who deserves the particular candidate for President. John Henry Kirby was born in Texas in 1869, the youngest of seven c sideren. The poverty of his fatter kept him from school, so he did 't learn to red until he was 19 years old. He metriced at 23, was admitted to the part at 25, became a railroad builde a 30 at damiljouaire at 33.

A coung man prowe cous in the United States in the trust of ? The Absalom calls for a revision of Bryan's Absalom speech. property, under the impression that it was for-

The release property Issue in controversy, the cuestion being who shall as as trust e for the college—that hurch or the association referred to? The rights of the Church are, however, to a creat extent at less e, and the decist no may moved by all city of the church as to the validity olanded property W. F. N. MANUA, Aug. 29.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20 .- The Yale Coro atlor to-day awarded to the firm of Sperry A Treat of this civy the contract for building the new administration building at Yale, given to the university by the Misses Carrie and Olivin Sokes, at tracf Anson Pubba Stokes of New York. It will cost about \$55,000.

To Enild Administration Building at Yale.

The Two Halls of Fame and Name.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Str. Being a fully the additions to your own particular Hall of which has not a baker by the name of Smith in it? By the way I see the other Hall of Pame, up on Unitall And set what schoolboy could imagine a history of he init d states with h could be written without Those names it is like a lot of college professors, however, to include the name of Henry W. Longfillow, a sweet, dettahtlu, s hiarly gentleman, no doubt, but a man who never had, or claimed to have, and who certainly never expressed, an original idea in his life!

GRACELAND, N. J., Oct. 19.

A miral Albert S. Barker and t commanding officers of the various ships at the lavy yard. The Suchet is to sail for the West Indies tomorrow.

THE RUIN BRYAN'S ELECTION WOULD BRING.

A Consideration of the Currency Act of 1906 -Its Strength and Its Weakness. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No argument is oftener used by those who opposed Mr. Bryan in 1896, but support him now, than that the Currency act of 1900 has secured the gold

standard beyond possibility of overthrow. That is not so. That statute is an ordinary act of legislation, and, as such, it can be repealed. If Mr. Bryan is elected, it wil be repeated, for his election, as has been frequently shown, will carry wi hit the control of the House and the Senate. If that act is not rerealed, it nevertheless will not avail to save the country from the inevitable results of Mr. Bryan's election. The merits of t'eact are great, but it has serious shortcomings. The act repeats the affirmation in law of

the gold standard, which has in this country existed in fact since 1834. It declares that "all forms of mo ey issued or co ned by the Uni ed States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard." It makes it the duty of the T casury to main'a n that parity. It separates the fiscal functions of the Treasury as the receiver and disburs r of the public revenues from its issue and redemntion functions in exchanging nd rede ming the currency. It provides for a gradual redemption of the Treasury notes of 1890 It makes the United States n tes and the Treasury notes of 1890 specifically r d emable in standard gold coin. It sets aside a reserve fund of \$150,000,000 in gold for the purposes of that redem tion. It imposes upon the Treatury the duty of maintaining that fund. It authoriz a for that pur-

The shortcomings of the act are, so far as regards the protection of the gold standard, the unnecessary complication of its travisions, its

unnecessary complication of its provisions, its unnecessary and unwise saving clause as to bimeial immand its failure to provide any mose effective means of maintal ing the parity in value of the rold and all variour energy.

The obvious dancer of the prese tifinancial situation is in the fact that the credit correction. Inited States notes, in Treasury notes of 1890, in silver do lars and in silver certificates a quotate the enormous sum of more than \$800,000,000, of which almost \$500,000,000 are silver do lars, and silver certificates for whose exchange with gold no reserve a set bill bel. It must rever be foresiten that the silver dolders are as truly teken coins as are the haif dollars, quarrers, dones and half dimes, and that they differ from the rote is us so the Government only in that they are coined from builton, and not printed on pany, and in that silver builton as ancre could and less convenient material than paner. Nevertheless the Governm tis bound to reinted on pany, and in that silver builton as ancre could and less convenient material than paner. Nevertheless the Governm tis bound to reint the silver certificates at a par with gold, not only because of the explicit pledoes to the effect in the acts of 1890, 1893 and 1800, but also because that correctly has been lessued as its face value in payment to the public credit of the parity will contine to he maintained by the Treasury's receipt of silver on a party with gold and by the option to the public creditor of receiving, at his releasure, eith rigold or silver in payments to him.

The reserve fund of \$150,000,000 is a perificulty appropriated to the releasing of the United States note and the Trea uny for his of how an a hereo of faith, he as dof any other purpose. The Secretary must therefore depend upon the free cold in the Trea uny for his of how an a hereo of faith, he as dof any other purpose. The Secretary must the relations of the Sunreme Court, a repudit from it reatens a reveal of the must buy gold with hinds.

We Bryan's platform it

lowe by a hearting of old, be a tremium in gold and by a shock to public and to private

gold and by a shock to plane by his election, and credit.

The mischief will be done by his election, and fix effects will be so fulle felt before his focusion that litrle will be left to be accomplished by him and by his Secretary of the Treasury in order to convert general prosperity into whole-sale adversity.

C. STUART PATTERSON. PHILADELPHIA Oct 18

" Hauling Down the Flag."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! In YOU editorial of yesterday on "George D-wey's Fing." I notice you use the participle "hauling" at least twice. I have already heard men on whose scholarship I have every reason to rely criticise our externed.

President Mr. Will m McKinley for using this verb. "hauf" in his messages, in reference to our flag in the Philippines.

I am also aware that Governor Dix used this werh "haul" in his celebrated utterance, under penalty of bing shot. However, that should not be sufficient au thority f r THE SUN to use it, if it is an incorrect term. but I have yet to learn that any body ever made that accusation against Governor Dix.

Would THE SUN please throw a few of its rays of the subject and by so doing very much oblige a num ber of its readers and admirers? BUFFALO Oct. 18.

It is a little difficult to answer our friend, as he does not state the grounds of objection to the phrase "hauling down the flag," The verb to haul is another form of to hale, and it is a perfectly respectable old English word of undoubtedly good origin. He is the older form, but haul dates back to the Fi teenth century If Gen. John A. Dix was not an authority on English. Mr. William Shakespeare was, and he used both hale and haul in the onse now in question. If the criticism is that the hauling is done not on the flag fiself but on

the rope attached to the flag, the objection seems somewhat finical. We are willing, however, to compromise with our correspondent so far as to admi' that while it is good English to say "haul down the flag,"

it is mighty bad Americanism to do it. The Law and the Umbrella From the Utica Observer.

"What are you looking after?" "Oh, I've lost my umbrella and I thought possibly I might see some one carrying it off. replied the young man who stood in front of one of the large office buildings, looking closely at each passerby.

"What would you do if you saw some fellow

at each passerby.

"What would you do if you saw some fellow carrying it away?"

"Stop him and demand its return."

"But what if he simply pushed you aside and walked away?"

"Follow him and find out his name and have him arrested."

"Do you think you would get the umbrella back?"

"Why not? Anybody who has it possesses stolen proper y."

"Then you never heard of the decision of Lord Coleridge, the famous English jurist, in an umbrella suit that was brought before him?"

"I can't say that I have. An umbrella is the same as any other property, isn't it? Couldn't I have a man arrested for stealing my watch?"

"Yes. But, wait till I read you the decision of Lord Coleridge."

The speaker took from his pocketbook a newspayer clipping and read:

"Umbrellas, properly considered are a part of the atmospheric or meteorological cordition, and, as such, there can be no individual property right in them. In Sampson vs. Thompson defendant was charged with standing on plaintiff's front steps during a storm, and thereby soaking up a large quantity of rain to which plaintiff was entitled. But the court held that the rain was any man's rain, no matter where it fell. It follows, therefore, that the umbrella is any man's umbrella. In all ages rain and umbrellas have gone together and there is no reason why they should be separated in law. An umbrella may, under certain conditions—the chief of which is possession—takeon the attributes of personal property, just as if a man set a tub and catche quantity of rain water, that rain water will be considered as his personal belonging while it is in his tub. But if the sun exaporate the water and it is raited down again, or if the tub he unset and the water spilled then the attribute of personal ownership instantly disaurears. So if a man holds his umbrella in his hand it may be considered a personal belonging, but the moment it leaves his hand it returns to the great. Seneral, indivisible, common stock of umbrellas, whither the law will not attempt to pursue it."

Newport Casino Retires Bonds.

Newport, R. I., Oct. 20 -It was appounded to-day that the Newport Casino could retire two of its second mortrage bonds, valued at \$1,000 each, as a result of its presperous senson, which her just losed. The onded indebtedness of the tasino is now \$44,000, against \$120,000 originally.

French Cruiser Suchet Sails To-Morrow

Commander L. Le Bris of the French cruiser Suchet paid a farevell vi it yesterday to Rear

CENSUS OF ALABAMA

The Population for 1900 is 1.828,697, an Increase in Ten Years of 315.680.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- The Census Bureau to-di announced the population of Alabama for 1000 as 1,828,607. In 1800 the population was 1,513,017, and the increase in ten sear has been \$15,680 or 20.8 per cent. This rate of increase is slightly greater than that for the decade from 1880 to 1890, when It was 19 per cent. but somewhat less than that for the decade from 1870 to 1880, when it was 2d it From 1820 to 1830, the first decennial period in the history of the State, its popul lation increased 142 per cent., and in the fol lowing decade 90.8 per cent., but subequentithe rate of increase declined until the decad

from 1860 to 1870, when it was onl 3.4 per cent The population of Alabama in 1900 is more

The population of Alabama in loss is than fourteen times as large as the population given in 1820, the first census taken after its organization as a State in 1819.

The total land surface of Alabama is, approximately, 51,540 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the censuses of 1890 and 1900 being 29,7 and 35,4. consuses of isso and 1900 being 29.7 and 35.4.

Of the sixty-siz counties in the State all but two have increased in population during the decade, the counties showing more than 57 per cent. of increase being Covington, 1936 per cent.; Geneva, 73.6 per cent.; Coffee, 72.8 per cent.; Jefferson, 58.6 per cent. Walker, 56.4 per cent, and Frankin, 54.5 per cent Jefferson county shows the largest numerica increase (51,919), but nearly one-fourth of this increase is due to the increase in the jogulation of the city of Birmingham. The two counties showing a decrease in population are Cicburne and Lawrence.

and Lawrence.
Of the 201 incorporated cities, towns and religious thirty-two have a population of more than 2,000 and nine of more than 5,000. The latter are Anniston, 9,605. Bessemer, 5,333 Birmingham, 38,415. Florence, 6,478. Huntsyille, 8,008. Motile, 38,409. Montgomery, 30,346. Selms. Birmingham, 38,415; Florence, 6,478; Huntsylle, 8,08; Mobile, 38,409; Montgomery, 30,346; Selma, 8,713; Tuscaloosa, 5,024.

The ropulation of Birmingham increased from 9,033 in 1880 to 26,178 in 1890, or 748,2 percent; and from 26,178 in 1890 to 38,415 in 1900, or 40.7 percent. Mobile increased in porulation from 1880 to 1890 only 6,6 percent, but in the last decade 23.7 percent. The population of Moatzomery increased from 1880 to 1890 at the rate of 30.9 percent, but in the decade fust closed at the rate of 38.6 percent. The greatest numerical increase and the greatest percentage of increase during the last ten years have occurred in the city of Birmingham.

DIED, BELIEVING HER SON ALIVE. A Sea Rover Who Disappeared Last in 1891

-Left H m Her Money. By the will of Eliza Orr, which was admitted to probate by Surrogate Thomas yesterday. the bulk of her estate of about \$10,000 is left to her only child, David Orr, who disappeared it 1801 Mrs. Orr died in the Home for Incurablelast summer. Although she made the will but a year before her death, she speaks of her son as still alive. She believed to the last that he would return from some long cruise on which

she told her friends he mustt have gone. David Orr had a taste for wandering and from the time he was a lad would occasionally disappear and come back to the home of his mother as unexpectedly, saving he had shipped on

the time he was a lad would occasionally disappear and come back to the home of his mother as unexpectedly, saving he had shipped on some vessel and had just returned from a cruise. He was once away more than a year He seldom wrote home and used to say he flited to come in as a surprise. When he was missing again in 1891, he was about it vears old. None of his friends or relatives knew whither he had gone. It was assumed that he had again taken to the water and that he would rerobably write if his stay was protracted. The flight of time had little effect on his mother, who continued to expect a letter or a visit from him.

In the will, which was executed in May, 1899, there is a bequest of \$1,000 to Jane Burton, and some smaller bequests. It was provided that the residue of about \$5,000 be held in trust for the sen, so that he shall receive the income for ten y a 's and the principal at his end of that period, if he survive. If not, it was to go to his save, if he leaves no issue the principal is to go to testative's sister, Anice Nelson, who resides at 202 halph avenue, Brookly.

Executor Charles D. Immen, Jr., and Thomas J. Burton made affidavit for the probate of the will that they have set as foot various inquiries to find trace of David Orr without result. He will still have ten years to put in an appearance and claim his own, as the executors say that under the terms of the will they have to hold the principal for the ten years that David Orr is entitled to the income.

Mount Ellot and Mount Faunce.

PROVIDENCE, R I., Oct 19 -- Prof. E. B. Delabarre of Brown University states that the two m untains named after President Edot of Harvard and President Faunce of Brown by the r cent exploring expedition in Labrador are members of a group of reaks situated north of members of a group of fear's strategy of any Nachya's Bay, in the extreme northern part of Latrador. Mount Fainoe sa,400 feet high and Mount E iot, close by, reaches an elevation of or a mile. The party spints couple of week in that relies, but on account of unfavorable weather conditions explored Mount Fainoe only Profibels arre is in raining a so-entition report of the exception which will be one of considerable interest and importance.

Admiral Sampson's Condition.

The recent reports of the illn as of Rear Adniral William T. Sa pson at the Boston Navy Yard have caused some anxiety among his friends in all tarts of the country. We are glad o make public this morning the following authoritative statement by his attendant physician, Dr. Berger, U. S. N.:

Admiral Sampson is under careful treatment, gradually but we hope, surely recovering from his late attack. His recuperative power is all that can be

Distressing Political Incident at Oneonta. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Word was received in Oneonts, N. Y., yesterday that Bryan would visit that place before election, so the enter-

prising Democrats bustled around and had some large bills printed with the annuncement "Bryan Is Coming" on them These were posted on the bill boards around the town. Shortly afterward the billposter for the local theatre started out with bills advirtising a "Faust" com and bore the legend " The Devil Is Coming," in black

By a curious coincidence one of the Bryan bills and one of these Faust bills were placed next each other. and people passing along the street were surprised to see "Bryan Is Coming" and "The Devil Is Coming" side by side on the same billboard. It struck me as very appropriate, because if Bryan

was elected be certainly would "raise the devil" with A a commercial traveller permit me to add that I met only two former Republicans who are going to vote for Beyan this year. PORT JERVIS, Oct 19.

Suggestions for the Great Sound Money Parade. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The sound money parade of Nov. 5 will, weather favoring, un

doubtedly prove to be the greatest demonstration of the kind ever seen in this country. These of us who marched four years ago recall with pleasure the most excellent arrangements then mace, and loo for similar good man gement this year; but in every gigantic undertaking the this it to possible to make use of past results to make some

advantageous changes, even if only in minor adminintrative details it occurs to me, therefore, that a hint or two may be not unwelcome to those charged with the management and first, I would suggest that tollet arrange ments along the line of march should be look d for kept in good order, and indicated by signs. Another matter is that of music. Would it not be feasible to have the various bands stationed at short int rvals along the en ire route, controlled by a system of

signals, and all playing in unison? Signals, and all playing in unison.

This would furnish music for all the paraders, in stead of for the leading companies only; would not be so fatiguing for the musicians as the usual march. and, it seems to the, would be a rovel and interesting KNARF MELVILLE

The Democratic Circus in Delaware, ABERDEEN, Md. Oct 17-I passed thr ugh Wilmington. Del., yesterday on an automobile from New York to Washington, and the machine reares up on its hind legs and fairly pawed the circumam bent aimosphere at sight of a ten-sheet circus bill an ouncing a Democratic meeting for the evening of the 17th, with Joe Blackburn of Kentucky and the Hon Jim Ham Lewis of Washington State as the

orators of the occasion.

isn't it a wonder that at such a combination the auto didn't take the bit in its teeth and run away ?

Two Ways of Putting It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- In: Bryansays Tammany is great and Croker is it Prophet"

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

Others say: "Croker is great and Tammany is his